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THE CITIZEN.

VOL. IV.

A Family Paper

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1902.

Fifty cents a year.

NO. 6

IDEAS.

The light of God cures the lust of gold.

Berea College Fall Term opens September 10.

The juice of one good-sized lemon will destroy the typhoid-bacillus in a gallon of water.

In this world it is not what we take up, but what we give up, makes us rich.—BEECHER.

It would be wise to boil the water you use for drinking, especially well water; typhoid is around.

Typhoid is now generally held to be due to a specific germ, the typhoid-bacillus, which is taken into the system, almost always if not invariably, by swallowing.—STANDARD DICTIONARY.

TAKE NOTICE.

Dr. Burgess will preach at the Tabernacle next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock on "The Greatest Event in the History of the World"; and at night will give a stereopticon lecture on "The Way of Life."

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

Turkey has made arrangements to have three battleships built in this country, to be delivered at an early day.

Oil has been discovered in large quantities in the island of Trinidad, and is being worked under Canadian auspices.

Prince Chen, brother of the reigning Emperor of China, is expected at an early day to make an extensive tour through the United States. He is now in England.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, at a farewell dinner at the Mansion House, London, said that the Chinese and South African wars had cost Great Britain \$1,140,000,000.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

There are \$550,000,000 of gold in the U. S. Treasury.

The tomato crop of Florida this year is 1,000,000 crates.

More than 60,000 boys and girls of New York have registered for admission to the vacation schools for the terms beginning in July.

The farmers, according to the Census Bureau, own but 20 per cent of the country's wealth but they form approximately one-half of the population.

Frank Ferguson, of Calmar, Ia., found in a Mississippi river clam a large pearl, and sold it to J. W. Burd, of Black Rock, Ark., for \$1,750.

The corn crop of the country for this year has been estimated by the department of agriculture at 2,600,000,000 bushels and the wheat crop at 725,000,000 bushels.

Late on the night of July 24 the worst wreck in the history of the Pan-Handle Railroad occurred at Trebein Station, near Zenia, O., caused by a runaway car of coal crashing into passenger train No 2, which was running at full speed. The engineer and fireman of the passenger train were killed, also two postal clerks, fifteen other persons were injured, and the train of seven cars was a total wreck.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Three prisoners broke jail at Mt. Vernon last Thursday evening. Two were caught, one escaping.

According to the Geological Survey report the output of coal in Kentucky for 1901 was 5,469,986 short tons; spot value, \$5,212,576.

The per capita for the operation of the public schools of the State for this year is \$2.32, or 18 cents less than the per capita for 1901.

There is considerable excitement in Bell county over the reported discovery of a silver mine on land owned by Wilkerson Slusher on Straight Creek.

Alvin Brown, of Clay county, serving a four years' sentence at Frankfort, was pardoned Friday by Gov. Beckham. Brown is dying of consumption.

Messrs. Golden and Flora, marble cutters at Richmond, have purchased the shop and good will of the Madison Monumental Works, of Richmond, of J. T. Hamilton. Golden & Flora attend personally to the work, and are vouched for by any bank or any business house in Richmond.

OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE.

Parents, are your boys and girls in school? If not, why not?

The public schools in the rural district of the State are nearly all in session. The public schools are maintained for the benefit of our boys and girls directly, and indirectly for the development and betterment of the country at large through a better equipped and more thoroughly trained citizenship.

It is of supreme importance that the rising generation receive an education, and there is no place where the foundation for a good education can be laid for the mass of our young people so well as in the public school. It is not alone that the teaching is more systematic, but that in the public school the boy and girl come into contact with the classes of persons whom in after life they will have to do with, and who will most surely have a positive influence on their life and future destiny whether they will or not. The education received in the public school is not alone from books, that is comparatively narrow and exclusive, but from the association with one's fellows, and we learn to recognize the needs and rights of others, and realize that we are part of the *Brotherhood*.

Parents, if you, through negligence and indifference, do not see that your children get *their share* of this needed education, you will be as guilty before God as though you willfully withheld from them necessary food, for "Man shall not live by bread alone." The day is right upon us when a young or young woman can no more take his or her true place in the economy of the world without an education than a ship could safely and successfully navigate its way across the ocean lacking a master mariner, compass and chart. If the boys and girls do not go to school, the fault lies primarily with the parents, they having the authority to enforce attendance. Parents, for the welfare of your children here and hereafter send them to the public school, and see that they go.—D.

STATE GUARD ENCAMPMENT.

Mr. J. H. Milliken, district passenger agent of the L. & N. railroad has

been to Mammoth Cave, where he has completed arrangements for the encampment of the Kentucky State Guards next month. Mr. Milliken thinks from present indications the encampment will be the best attended and most successful in the history of the Kentucky militia.

Great attention has been paid to the social features of the coming encampment, and not only that, but, at the request of the State military authorities, the State executive committee of the Y. M. C. A. will have an association tent at the encampment, and the tent will be equipped with magazines and other periodicals, newspapers, writing material, games, etc., for the enjoyment and benefit of the men during their leisure hours.

Last year the average daily attendance at this tent was 538; 2,534 letters were written and mailed, and the influence on the men was of the best. Mr. W. W. Brockman, one of the State secretaries of the Association will be in charge of the tent.

The railroads have made a rate for visitors from July 30 to Aug. 16 from

every point in Kentucky, at about one cent a mile.

The L. & N. will run a special train from Louisville, leaving at noon, July 30. Everybody will be welcome.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce Geo. D. White, of Richmond, as candidate for Circuit Clerk of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce Roy C. White as candidate for Circuit Court Clerk in Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

10-3-02.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE.

10-3-02.

THE CITIZEN.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON V, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, AUG 3.

Text of the Lesson, Ex. xl, 1-38. Memory Verses, 1-3—Golden Text, Ps. c, 4—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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1, 2, 17-19. And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, On the first day of the month shalt thou set up the tabernacle of the tent of the congregation.

Thus Moses was commanded, and thus he did in every particular just as he was commanded. See verse 16 and compare the sevenfold obedience in verses 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 32. This whole chapter gives a twofold statement of the completion and erection of the tabernacle—verses 1-16 the Lord's command and 17-33 Moses' obedience—after which the Lord approves and accepts the work. About three months after they left Egypt at Mount Sinai the Lord said to Moses, "Let them make Me a sanctuary, that I may dwell among them," and the full instructions concerning it and the priesthood are found in chapters xxv to xxx, while the account of the work as it was done is found in chapters xxxv to xxxix, and in the lesson today we have the erection and dedication on the first day of the first month of the second year. As with this building, so with the temple of Solomon—God Himself, and God alone, was the architect (1 Chron. xxviii, 19). A very peculiar thing about the material for the tabernacle was the willingness of the people and the abundance of the gifts, so that Moses had to restrain the people from bringing (chapter xxxvi, 6, 7).

3, 20, 21. And thou shalt put therein the ark of the testimony and cover the ark with the vail.

This was the only vessel in the holy of holies and spoke of Christ, in whose heart was the law and who is the end of the law for righteousness to every believer. The wood and gold suggest His humanity and divinity. He is indeed our mercy seat (Rom. iii, 25, R. V.), where alone God can meet the sinner, and the vail speaks of His body (Heb. x, 20), which concealed the glory while He was here on earth. The cherubim beaten out of the same piece of the gold of the mercy seat, and also figures of the same worked in the vail tell of His body, the church, and our oneness with Him.

4, 22-25. And thou shalt bring in the table and set in order the things that are to be set in order upon it, and thou shalt bring in the candlestick and light the lamps thereof.

In these two vessels in the outer or first room, the holy place, we see Him who said, "I am the Bread of Life," "I am the Light of the World" (John vi, 35; viii, 12). We see His death and resurrection in the sowing and reaping of the grain, and His sufferings are also set forth in the grinding of the grain (John xii, 24; Isa. xxvii, 28). His sufferings are also seen in the pressing or bruising of the olives to obtain oil for the lamps.

5, 26-28. And thou shalt set the altar of gold for the incense before the ark of the testimony and put the hanging of the door to the tabernacle.

This was the third and only other article of furniture in the holy place, and on it the priest was to burn incense morning and evening (Ex. xxx, 7, 8). It suggests the merits and excellencies of the Lord Jesus in His present great work of intercession for His people, for apart from Him no service can be accepted.

6, 29. And thou shalt set the altar of burnt offering before the door of the tabernacle of the tent of the congregation.

This brazen altar or altar of burnt offering represents the work of Christ on Calvary suffering in our stead for our sins. It was just within the court by the entrance, and there was blood upon it and at the foot of it. It was impossible to enter the tabernacle except by this altar, so that any who would not accept the way of the blood could not possibly enter.

7, 30-32. And thou shalt set the laver between the tent of the congregation and the altar and shall put water therein.

While the brazen altar proclaims justification and also that phase of sanctification which refers to our standing in Christ before God (Rom. v, 9; Heb. x, 10, 14), the laver points to the continual cleansing in daily life by the word of God (John xvii, 17; xiii, 10; Ps. cxix, 9).

8, 33. And thou shalt set up the court round about and hang up the hanging at the court gate.

This line fence hung upon wooden pillars and attached to them by silver hooks, each pillar standing in a socket of brass and kept upright by cords attached to brass pins driven in the earth, is all suggestive of redemption by blood, the righteousness provided for us and the way we are kept by the power of God. A pillar could not be a part of the tabernacle while it stood as a tree in the forest, but it had to be cut down and put upon a new foundation. This suggests the new birth. We are plainly told in Rev. xix, 8, that the line fence is the righteousness of saints.

9-16. Both the high priest and his sons and the tabernacle and all its vessels had to be anointed, for all were set apart to be holy unto the Lord and to minister unto Him, His special possession, set apart for Himself, meet for His use (Tit. ii, 14, R. V.; Ps. iv, 3; II Tim. ii, 21).

34, 35. The glory of the Lord filled the tabernacle.

So He will fill us if we are willing and obedient and wholly set apart for Himself, our bodies a living sacrifice, that He may be glorified in us, our determination that of Paul in Phil. i, 20; II Tim. ii, 10, etc.

36-38. The pillar of cloud was to them a guide, a light, a shield, an oracle, an avenger, a covering, for God Himself was in it. It was the symbol of His presence in the sight of all the people.

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

Gems Gleaned From the Teachings of All Denominations.

Procrastination is the thief of souls.—Rev. N. H. Lee, Methodist, Denver.

A Reasonable Service.

Religion is a reasonable service.—Rev. G. R. Starr, Baptist, Brooklyn.

Results of Intoxication.

More than one-half of crime is due to intoxication.—Rev. J. H. Zinn, Lutheran, Akron, O.

God's Discipline Merciful.

God's severest discipline is always merciful.—Rev. Dr. Carson, Presbyterian, Brooklyn.

Thunderbolts of Omnipotence.

You cannot expect to weigh the thunderbolts of omnipotence in an apothecary's balances.—The Late Rev. T. De Witt Talmage.

Fundamental Law of Being.

Vicarious sacrifice is not only a great truth of theology, but it is a fundamental law of being.—Rev. A. B. Kinolving, Episcopal, Brooklyn.

The Need of Action.

What we need is action. The glory of the Lord depends upon those who will take hold and move forward.—Rev. A. C. Ward, Baptist, Atlanta.

Trusting Fellow Men.

No man can find the true God anywhere among the principles that actuate men who distress their fellows.—Rev. W. D. Downey, Methodist, Philadelphia.

Not Merely Blind Assent.

To believe is not a blind assent of the mind to an unintelligible truth, but a most rational and manly intellectual function.—Rev. Father Michael, Catholic, Pittsburgh.

The Mission of Sorrow.

Unless one known sorrow one can never know joy, and unless one has seen the shadow one will never know the light.—Rev. Dr. Eaton, Baptist, Cleveland, O.

Secret of Greatness.

To give oneself to a cause, to be ready to sacrifice to that cause self and everything connected with self, is the secret of greatness.—Rev. Dr. Al-sop, Episcopalian, Brooklyn.

The Function of Religion.

The function of religion is to enrich and deepen life, to make it more mellow and more beautiful, more full of satisfaction and inspiration.—Rev. F. H. Hinckley, Unitarian, Philadelphia.

Founded in Reason.

Every truth at the foundation of Christian faith is reasonable. Not all can be discovered by reason, but when once discovered they are compatible.—Rev. S. C. Leavell, Methodist, Chicago.

A Dishonor to the Church.

Some in the church, by their unholiness and inconsistent lives, are a dishonor to the church and unfit for use. God cannot use them. The Christian is one who is made clean and set apart for the use of the Master.—Rev. Dr. Holbery, Presbyterian, Atlanta, Ga.

Aim of Christian Efforts.

No man can win a worthy prize without a tremendous effort. The prize is the reward of victory. Moral likeness to Christ ought to be the aim of all Christian efforts. To dream of the glory and felicity of heaven is our privilege.—Rev. G. B. Vosburgh, Baptist, Denver.

Spiritualizing the Mind.

When the mind is spiritualized, the kingdom of God will stand revealed, and we shall all become partakers of the divine nature, discovering that in the kingdom of God all are gods. By the incarnation of the Christ elements and purposes is man made perfect.—Rev. F. E. Mason, Spiritualist, Brooklyn.

Operation of Divine Grace.

The operation of divine grace is exceptional. There are penalties affixed to the violation of all laws. This is true of the laws of nature, of health and of God. But by the mystery of the cross even the condemned is forgiven and the guilty goes free.—Rev. Dr. Wilson, Methodist, Danbury, Conn.

The Mission of Suffering.

Suffering comes to unveil character, to disclose the real motives and purpose of one's inner self. It brings about a demonstration of the powers of God under conditions most adverse and distressing as seen in the indestructible integrity of those who trust Him.—Rev. Dr. Landrum, Baptist, Atlanta, Ga.

The Wider Goal.

He alone lives wisely, with ever widening hope and courage and strength, who sees beyond the moment to the wider goal toward which he moves and in the light of which every step he takes wins a wider and nobler meaning. That nation alone is great whose policy is born of wide and noble dreams.—Rev. W. H. Pulsford, Episcopalian, Chicago.

Breaking a Friendly Stone.

An old custom was for friends to write their names on stones and break them, each taking a part that would match the other and always vouch the identity of him who presented it. Who now offers to break a friendly stone with us? It is the Christ himself. That will be the happiest day in heaven when we can match the white stone Jesus gives us and be called his personal friend.—Rev. Dr. Alonso Monk, Methodist, Atlanta.

Clearing Away Misconception.

Our intellectual tread will be the firmer for clearing away one misconception. The reason craves for certainty and all convincing proofs of immortality. It is not enough that we guess and hope. We want to prove immortality from the viewpoint of science. It seems not unreasonable that if God makes his earthly child to live in this physical realm he may desire to have him continue to live in another life. Many things strengthen the hope. God dwells in eternity, not in that brief moment of time named *seventy years*.—Rev. Dr. Hills, Congregationalist, Brooklyn.

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36-38. The pillar of cloud was to them a guide, a light, a shield, an oracle, an avenger, a covering, for God Himself was in it. It was the symbol of His presence in the sight of all the people.

GERMAN DRINK PROBLEM.

Startling Figures Lead to Action by the Prussian Diet.

A resolution has been proposed and adopted without opposition in the Prussian diet requesting the ministry to prepare a bill to impose more rigid restrictions on the liquor traffic, says the Philadelphia Record. Count Douglas asserted that the Germans spend 3,000,000,000 marks (\$75,000,000,000) a year in drink, twice the amount of the combined army and navy budgets. One-third of the inmates of insane asylums in Germany are victims of intemperance, 80 per cent of the idiots are offspring of intemperate parents, and the number of persons convicted of crimes has increased from 290,249 in 1882 to 478,139 in 1899.

The liquor bill of the United States runs up to something like \$1,000,000,000 a year. Adding 50 per cent to this to arrive at the cost of drinks as sold over the bar it will be seen that the nation spends twice as much as the German for this item, says a writer in the New York News.

We are nearly twice as numerous a people as are the Germans, however, and the price of drinks is much higher in this country; moreover, the average earnings of Americans are greater. The figures quoted by Count Douglas, therefore, may well give German statesmen food for thought. It may be inferred from Count Douglas' remarks that in Germany, as lately in France, there has been observed a tendency toward an enlarged consumption of ardent spirits. The remedy adopted by the French government was a remission of internal taxes on wines and a heavy increase of taxes on distilled liquors, and the effect has been as expected—brandy has been superseded as a drink to a large extent by wine, which of all alcoholic beverages is the least noxious. A similar treatment of the problem by the German government is not possible. Wine grows only in a comparatively few districts of the German empire, and any encouragement of the consumption of beer to offset "schnaps" would probably not be deemed desirable.

Just how the Prussian government will meet the problem remains to be seen. The question is of worldwide interest, and every experiment in the regulation and restriction of drinking adds something to the sum of human knowledge and will be helpful to legislators who may have to deal with the same subject.

TEMPERANCE IN CANADA.

Strong Restrictions Placed on the Liquor Traffic.

Whatever may be the result of the vote it is quite clear that the cause of temperance in Ontario—and, indeed, in the whole Dominion—will not deviate from its onward march, declares a writer in the Review of Reviews. Side by side with the long continued prohibition agitation have been successful efforts in bringing about a greater stringency in the license laws. Strong restrictions have been made in the sale of liquor as it applies to certain persons, hours and legal holidays.

The reduction of licenses during the past quarter of a century has also been most marked. In Ontario during this period tavern licenses have been reduced from 4,783 to 2,621, shop licenses from 1,307 to 308, wholesale licenses from 52 to 21 and vessel licenses from 33 to none. This decrease represents one license to 700 people as against one license to 278 people twenty-five years ago. Of the 756 organized municipalities 141 have no tavern license, 435 have not more than two, while 625 are without a shop license.

These facts will encourage prohibitionists to greater activity and confirm many of those in their opinions who believe that the present license laws best serve the cause of temperance. It may therefore be concluded that if prohibition be delayed temperance will still hold on its way or if successful there will be for the law a general observance.

Valuable Educational Scheme.

A wideawake superintendent of scientific temperance instruction at Grand Junction, Colo., has written to every teacher in her county offering prizes of \$8 and \$10 for the best essay on "The Effect of Alcohol on the Heart."

How They Signed the Pledge.

"Now that we've signed the pledge," said Dimple to Dot. "Not to use alcohol and tobacco, why not our dolls that live in Dollikinville To sign the pledge too? I am sure that they will."

"They have not touched tobacco nor tasted strong drink, It is true," answered Dot; "yet I certainly think That in signing the pledge is the only safe way.

For one never can tell what may happen some day."

So they sat in a row, just as straight as could be—Isabella, Samantha and pretty Marie, Black Erastus, young Caesar Augustus, the prig, And old Uncle Jediah, with glasses and wig.

Then the maidens explained to each doll with much care That 'twas harmful to drink or to smoke or to swear.

And they told how important it was that folks should Take the pledge and then keep it if they would be good.

When the pledges were brought, every doll wrote its name. While the girls held their hands (which, of course, was the same); For the dolls could not without help write a word, But most willingly signed; no objection was heard.

Then said Dimple, "I hope that this promises you make You will ne'er be so foolish, so false, as to break."

And they've all kept their word and I'm sure they always will.

And a temperance town is this Dollikinville.

—Agnes E. Valentine in Union Signal.

THE HOME.

KITCHEN HELPS.

There is nothing better for cleaning steel knives than kerosene moistened with fine ashes, and when putting away steel knives clean carefully, rub with sweet oil and wrap in paper, a fold between the blades. Plated ware should be wrapped in blue tissue paper, then in unbleached cotton flannel. Putty is good for mending tin or granite ware. Work the putty until smooth, then use a knife for filling the hole. To save towels and washing make towels of pieces of old soft cloth and hang up close to the towels. These can be used when the hands must be frequently washed and they save the towels wonderfully. The teapot will not become stained and coated if it is emptied immediately after using, washed, scalded and thoroughly dried. Much time and labor is saved by filling saucepans with hot soda water till there is time to wash them, and soda is excellent for cleaning tinware. If the stove is rubbed with newspaper every day it will not need to be polished so often, and a very greasy stove should be washed off with strong soda and water while it is cold and the zinc under the stove should be wiped off with a cloth dipped in kerosene. In polishing the stove the blacking should be mixed with turpentine and made very thin. Keep plenty of washing cloths for the dishes for it is better to burn the old cloth after two or three days' use than to spend time in washing it. It is not possible to wash dishes so they will be shiningly clean without plenty of hot water, and when the dishes are ready to be washed fill the dishpan half full of hot water and dissolve enough pearl in it to make a strong suds, then rinse in hot water, and the great point to bear in mind is to wash, rinse and dry as quickly as possible.

—A. M. H. in *Ind. Sentinel*.

USEFUL HINTS.

Where a sewing-room is not available the seamstress will find a rag in linen crash perhaps two yards square a great convenience. This may be put under the machine, sewing chair and cutting table, and will keep scraps and bits of thread from the carpet, and in turn protect delicate fabrics from the dust of the floor. It can be laundered spring and fall, and kept in service indefinitely.

The white lead that is used



Engineering News describes a range finder, the invention of a Frenchman, primarily intended for military use, but which can also be utilized in engineering reconnaissance work.

In construction the apparatus consists of two parallel telescopes, like an ordinary fieldglass, fitted with long range lenses and connected together by two bars, which are arranged to slide one within the other, so as to adjust the parallel lines of sight to the individual width between the eyes of the observer. The focusing is done in the ordinary manner, and the apparatus will serve all the purposes of a first rate fieldglass.

At the eye end of the telescopes, however, are two small pivoted levers, each carrying at its end a double refracting



DIAGRAM ATTACHED TO RANGE FINDER FIELDGLASS.

quartz prism. These prisms can be thrown into the lines of sight, and then have the effect of producing two images in the field of vision, superimposed or standing vertically one above the other. The distance is estimated by observing how much one image covers the other, and a scale is arranged by sighting upon a man or a horseman stationed at known distances from the observer. Diagrams of a foot soldier and of a cavalryman, with scales attached, are printed on the barrels of the telescope for easy reference and are protected by the sun shades at the object ends of the glasses.

To use the instrument it is first adjusted to the proper width between the eyes and then focused upon the object. This done, the two prisms are turned into the line of sight, and the two images then appear. If the head of the lower man, for example, touches about the middle of the upper image, an inspection of the man diagram shows that the object is 700 meters, or about 2,300 feet, distant. If the image of one man seems to stand directly upon the head of the other, the distance is 1,400 meters, or 4,500 feet.

VARIABLE STARS IN STAR CLUSTERS.

Photographs of star clusters made at the Peruvian station of the Harvard college observatory at Arequipa have shown that in certain clusters a large percentage of the stars are periodically variable in light. Out of 19,000 stars examined more than 500 are variable. In one cluster (M. 3) there are 132 variables and in others 125, 85 and 51 variables respectively. In other clusters there are few or no variables. In the cluster Omega Centauri 98 out of 106 variables have periods of less than 24 hours. The longest period yet determined is 475 days, and the shortest is 6 hours and 11 minutes.

UNIQUE BOILER FEED FOR MOTORS.

A novel boiler feed is the special feature of the Chabot steam motor car. The boiler is of the flash type, consisting of numerous coils of steel tubing, but the feed water, instead of being pumped directly through the coils, is forced under pressure of air at 200 to 400 pounds per square inch from a vessel at the driver's side. No pressure remains in the boiler when the car is stopped, but the pressure in the water chamber serves to start the car without pumping in water by hand, as in other flash boilers.

BACTERIA IN A SWIMMING BATH.

A curious observation has been made by a German bacteriologist in a study of the micro organisms of a constantly used swimming bath. The number of bacteria was found to increase regularly during the first day after the bath was newly filled with water and then to decrease constantly. There was evidence that the decrease could not be due to the action of light nor to sedimentation nor to lack of food. The conclusion reached was that it resulted from struggle of bacteria with each other, many being destroyed.

NOVEL STREET FLUSHING DEVICE.

The asphalt streets in Geneva, N. Y., are kept clean by the use of a novel flushing apparatus of local design. It consists of a long perforated pipe connected with the nearest fire plug by a line of hose supported at intervals on wooden wheels. When the water is turned on at the plug or hydrant, it is discharged through the perforations of the pipe, which is dragged diagonally from the crown of the street to the gutter by a pair of horses.

THE TUB OF WATER CURE.

The "tub of water cure" is the latest thing in medical science. It originated in Vienna, where they are very active in the pursuit of methods to make sick people well. Wounds, burns, all diseases involving considerable loss of integument, benefit greatly by the tub three times a day, thus offering frequent refreshment to the suffering body. In the case of severe burns especially the tub treatment is said to be a godsend.

WHAT A TALE IT TELLS.

If that mirror of yours show as wretched, sallow complexion, a jaundiced look, moth patches and blotches on the skin, it's liver trouble; but Dr. King's New Life Pills regulate the liver, purify the blood, give clear skin, rosy cheeks, rich complexion. Only 25c at all drugstores.

Black Rock

By RALPH CONNOR

He went through the papers, carefully laying them down without a word while she waited anxiously, almost impatiently, for him to speak.

"Well," she asked, using his own words to her, "should I go?"

"I do not know," he replied. "That is for you to decide. You know all the circumstances."

"The letters tell all."

Her tone carried a feeling of disappointment. He did not appear to care.

"The estates are large?" he asked.

"Yes, large enough—two thousand a year."

"And has your mother-in-law any one with her?"

"She has friends, but, as she says, none near of kin. Her nephew looks after the works—iron works, you know. He has shares in them."

"She is evidently very lonely," he answered gravely.

"Why not?" he demanded fiercely.

"You will send me away. You will say it is right for me to go," she replied sadly.

"Do we not love each other?" was his impatient answer.

"Ah, yes, my love," she said, "but love is not all."

"No!" cried Craig. "But love is the best."

"She will think it right to go," he said desperately.

"Then you must think for her. You must bring some common sense to bear upon the question."

"I cannot see clearly yet," he said.

"The light will come."

"May I show you how I see it?" I asked.

"Go on," he said.

For an hour I talked, eloquently, even vehemently, urging the reason and right of my opinion. She would be doing no more than every woman does, no more than she did before. Her mother-in-law had a comfortable home, all that wealth could procure, good servants and friends. The estates could be managed without her personal supervision. After a few years' work here they would go east for little Marjorie's education. Why should two lives be broken? And so I went on.

He listened carefully, even eagerly.

"You make a good case," he said, with a slight smile. "I will take time. Perhaps you are right. The light will come. Surely it will come. But, and here he sprang up and stretched his arms to full length above his head, "I am not sorry. Whatever comes I am not sorry. It is great to have her love, but greater to love her as I do. Thank God, nothing can take that away. I am willing, glad, to suffer for the joy of loving her."

Next morning before I was awake he was gone, leaving a note for me:

My Dear Connor—I am due at the Landing. When I see you again, I think my work will be clear. Now all is dark. At times I am a coward and often, as you sometimes kindly inform me, an ass, but I hope I may never become a mule.

I am willing to be led, or want to be at any rate. I must do the best, not second best, for her, for me. The best only is God's will. What else would you have? Be good to her these days, dear old fellow, Yours,

"Dandy," he hanged?" I said, for I knew it was not the fight nor the watching nor the long ride that had shaken his iron nerve and given him that face. "Go in and lie down. I'll bring you something."

"Wake me in the afternoon," he said. "She is waiting. Perhaps you will go to her." His lips quivered. "My nerve is rather gone." Then, with a very wan smile, he added, "I am giving you a lot of trouble."

"You go to thunder!" I burst out, for my throat was hot and sore with grief for him.

"I think I'd rather go to sleep," he replied, still smiling.

I could not speak and was glad of the chance of being alone with Dandy.

When I came in, I found him sitting with his head in his arms upon the table fast asleep. I made him tea, forced him to take a warm bath and sent him to bed, while I went to Mrs. Mavor. I went with a fearful heart, but that was because I had forgotten the kind of woman she was.

"Come in," she said. "You need not fear to tell me. I saw him ride home. He has not failed, thank God! I am proud of him. I knew he would be strong. He loves me"—she drew in her breath sharply, and a faint color tinged her cheek—"but he knows love is not all—ah, love is not all! Oh, I am glad and proud!"

"Glad!" I gasped, amazed.

"You would not have him prove faithless!" she said, with proud defiance.

"Oh, it is high sentimental nonsense!" I could not help saying.

"You should not say so," she replied, and her voice rang clear. "Honour, faith and duty are sentiments, but they are not nonsense."

In spite of my rage I was lost in amazed admiration of the high spirit of the woman who stood up so straight before me, as I told how worn and broken he was she listened with changing color and swelling bosom, her proud courage all gone and only love, anxious and pitying, in her eyes.

"Shall I go to him?" she asked, with timid eagerness and deepening color.

"He is sleeping," he said. "He said he would come to you."

"I shall wait for him," she said softly, and the tenderness in her tone went straight to my heart, and it seemed to me a man might suffer much to be loved with love such as this.

In the early afternoon Graeme came to her. She met him with both hands outstretched, saying in a low voice:

"I am very happy."

"Are you sure?" he asked anxiously.

"Oh, yes," she said, but her voice was like a sob, "quite, quite sure!"

They talked long together till I saw that Craig must soon be coming, and I called Graeme away. He held her hands, looking steadily into her eyes, and said:

"You are better even than I thought. I'm going to be a better man."

Her eyes filled with tears, but her smile did not fade as she answered:

"Yes, you will be a good man, and God will give you work to do."

He bent his head over her hands and stepped back from her as from a queen, but he spoke no word till we came to Craig's door. Then he said with humility that seemed strange in him:

"He will tell me what to do," she said will till I began to realize how impossible it would be for him to be

for these two, to whom love meant so much. Some people take this sort of thing easily and some not so easily, but love for a woman like this comes once only to a man, and then he carries it with him through the length of his life and warms his heart with it in death. And when a man smiles or sneers at such love as this I pity him and say no word, for my speech would be in an unknown tongue. So my heart was sore as I sat looking up at this woman who stood before me, overflowing with the joy of her new love, and duly conscious of the coming pain. But I soon found it was vain to urge my opinion that she should remain and share the work and life of the man she loved. She only answered:

"What am I doing? What is there to know but that you tell me easily to go?"

She was struggling with the tears she was too proud to let him see.

He put his hands resolutely behind him, looking at her as if studying her face for the first time. Under his searching look she dropped her eyes, and the warm color came slowly up to her neck and face. Then, as if with a sudden resolve, she lifted her eyes to his and looked back at him unflinchingly.

He started, surprised, drew slowly near, put his hands upon her shoulders, surprise giving place to wild joy. She never moved her eyes. They drew him toward her. He took her face between his hands, smiled into her eyes, kissed her lips. She did not move. He stood back from her, threw up his head and laughed aloud. She came to him, put her head upon his breast and, lifting up her face, said, "Kiss me." He put his arms about her, bent down and kissed her lips again and then reverently her brow. Then, putting her back from him, but still holding both her hands, he cried:

"No, you shall not go! I shall never let you go!"

She gave a little sigh of content and, smiling at him, said:

"I can go now." But even as she spoke the flush died from her face, and she shuddered.

"Never!" he almost shouted. "Nothing shall take you away. We shall work here together."

"Ah, if we could, if we only could!"

"The light will come."

"May I show you how I see it?" I asked.

"The light will come."

"She will think it right to go," he said desperately.

"Then you must think for her. You must bring some common sense to bear upon the question."

"I cannot see clearly yet," he said.

"The light will come."

"May I show you how I see it?" I asked.

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"She will think it right to go," he said desperately.

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"May I show you how I see it?" I asked.

REPAIR THAT LOOM.

Berea College has secured a market for homespun and home-woven goods, such as bed coverlets, linen, dress linsey, jeans, blankets, etc., at following prices:-

Coverlets, \$4 to \$6; Linen, 40 to 50 cents a yard; Dress Linsey, 50 cents a yard; Jeans, 60 cents a yard; Blankets, natural brown wool or bark dyes, \$3 a pair.

White linsey and white blankets are not in demand only on orders. Coverlets must be 2 yards (72 inches) wide, and 2½ yards (90 inches) long. All dyes used must be old fashioned home-made dyes.

Any woman who wants to sell coverlets or homespun to Berea College should find out what the College wants before beginning to weave or spin. For information apply in person or by letter to

Mrs. Hattie Graham,
Berea, Ky.

BRICK FOR SALE.—About 250,000 first-class brick, very hard. Will sell all or part to suit purchaser. The brick may be seen on my farm near White's Station. Address or call on Geo. D. White, Richmond, Ky., or see man on the farm.

ACTS IMMEDIATELY.

Colds are sometimes more trouble in summer than in winter, it's so hard to keep from adding to them while cooling off after exercise. One Minute Cough Cure cures at once. Absolutely safe. Acts immediately. Sure cure for coughs, colds, throat and lung troubles. For sale by East End Drug Co.

How to Cook Rice.

Wash the rice thoroughly in cold water. The amount of water used in cooking rice should be sufficient to cover it and rise about an inch above it in the cooking vessel. Use cold water always and let it come to the boiling point gradually over a fire of medium intensity. When it begins to boil thoroughly, remove the vessel to the back part of the stove or where it may be kept steaming for about fifteen minutes, when it will be sufficiently cooked. This will be manifested by its being slightly scorched on the bottom. The vessel used must be provided with a cover which fits perfectly tight. A thick iron pot is the best. Put no salt into the rice or water while cooking. The allowance of time for cooking the rice should be forty-five minutes—twenty minutes for it to come to the boiling point and twenty-five minutes for steaming.

How to Cook Tripe.

Tripe prepared in this fashion is served at a well known New York club as one of the most popular dishes: The tripe, about half a pound for a dozen oysters, is well washed, simmered for three-quarters of an hour in slightly salted water and then removed. To the broth add a tablespoonful of butter rolled in flour, salt and pepper, with more flour added to thicken if necessary. Return the tripe, add the dozen of oysters, simmer and serve. This may also be prepared in a chafing dish.

THE MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY

A. G. NORMAN & CO.,
CINCINNATI, July 30.

CATTLE—Common.....	\$2.25	@ \$3.00
" Butchers.....	3.25	@ 6.40
" Shippers.....	6.25	@ 7.00
CALVES—Choice.....	5.50	@ 6.00
" Large Common.....	3.00	@ 4.00
HOGS—Common.....	6.00	@ 7.50
" Fair, good light.....	7.40	@ 7.75
" Packing.....	7.80	@ 7.95
SHEEP—Good to choice.....	3.25	@ 3.85
" Common to fair.....	1.75	@ 3.15
LAMBS—Good to choice.....	5.75	@ 6.40
" Common to fair.....	5.75	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	72	@ 73
CORN.....	70	@ 70
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	54	@ 55
RYE—No. 2.....	59	@ 60
FLOUR—Winter patent.....	3.70	@ 4.10
" fancy.....	3.40	@ 3.60
" Family.....	3.00	@ 3.30
MILL FEED.....	19.00	@ 20.00
HAY—No. 1 Timothy.....	15.00	@ 15.50
" No. 2.....	13.00	@ 13.50
" No. 1 Clover.....	9.00	@ 9.50
" No. 2.....	8.00	@ 8.50
WOOL—Unwashed, medium combing.....	17	@ 18
" Washed long.....	22	@ 23
" Tub washed.....	23	@ 24
POULTRY— Springers.....	12	
" Heavy hens.....	10	
" Roosters.....	5	
" Turkey hens.....	10	
" Ducks.....	7	
Eggs—Fresh near by.....	14	
HIDES—Wet salted.....	6½	@ 7½
" No 1 dry salted.....	9	@ 10
" Bull.....	6	@ 7
" Sheep skins.....	40	@ 50
TALLOW—Prime city.....	7	@ 7½
" Country.....	6½	@ 7
FEATHERS— Geese, new nearly white.....	48	
" gray to average.....	38	@ 42
Duck, colored to white.....	28	@ 35
Chicken, white no quills.....	18	
Turkey, body dry.....	12	@ 15

If you need a new set of harness or a good saddle, T. J. Moberley, on Main street, Richmond, opposite the Courthouse, will give you the best bargain you can get anywhere.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

100 pounds of salt at Welch's, 40c.

Luther Watkins is ill from typhoid fever.

BEST BREAD at Bicknell & Early's.

Deputy Sheriff Mich Preston is ill from fever.

Burdette's mill is being recovered, this time with steel.

Miss Brooks left Thursday night on her vacation.

T. J. Osborne paid a flying visit to Cincinnati Saturday.

Waller E. Bogie sold a mare Saturday to his mother for \$175.

There is a neighborhood picnic at Slate Lick Springs to-day.

Public school, white, opens next Monday morning. Be on time.

Mrs. Lena Johnson, who has been ill for several weeks, is improving.

A seven-year-old son of Mrs. Sam Moran is down with typhoid fever.

Miss Nine King, daughter of Widow King, is down with typhoid fever.

Welch has reduced the price on "Obelisk" to 60c, the price of common mill flour.

Esquire W. E. Johnson, of Blue Lick district, in his court last Saturday, sentenced Julius Hensley to twenty-five days in the county jail with hard labor and to pay a fine of \$60.25 for shooting on the public highway near town on Commencement day.

TO THE COLORED TEACHERS OF MADISON COUNTY: I desire to inform you that the date for the (Col.) Institute has been changed from Aug. 4 to Aug. 11. Teachers will please inform trustees that at Thursday afternoon will be set apart for Trustees' Day.

J. W. WAGERS, CO. Supt.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD will be paid by the undersigned for the name of the thief who stole from the loft of the barn in the rear of the Hill property, between the Welch and Gay property, on Chemos avenue, about 200 lbs. of baled hay. I am pretty sure I know who the thief is, but will pay the above reward for reliable information. John Dodwell, CITIZEN office.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Several times lately THE CITIZEN has received items for the Correspondence columns without the writer's full name signed to them. We can, under no circumstances, publish anything unless the writer signs his or her full name with address, not necessarily for publication, but to show good faith and for our protection. Then sometimes we are under the necessity of cutting out some items from our correspondents, not because they are not good, but simply because our space is used up; so please do not feel offended or hurt if it sometimes happens that your items are cut.

One thing more. We are sorry it is so, but we cannot undertake to publish poetry. We have not the space to spare; we wish we had. The editor has at the present time a dozen poetic contributions from valued subscribers and friends, but cannot use them for the reason given above. We are anxious to please and satisfy our friends, but sometimes we are prevented by circumstances, so please believe we are doing our best for you.—THE CITIZEN.

MADISON COUNTY.

PEYTON TOWN.

G. W. Wright has returned from Cincinnati. Our box supper and ice-cream social was a success.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Turner entertained Rev. T. H. Harris, of Lexington, during his recent visit among us.—Rev. T. H. Harris gave an acceptable lecture to our Sunday-school Sunday morning, and preached for the church in a rally. Collection \$54.—Miss Addell Phelps with quite a number of visitors from Valley View attended church here Sunday.—The congregation last Sunday numbered over two hundred persons.

WALLACETON.

Mr. Charley and Will Gaffney and Misses Ratie and Katie Wylie attended Crab Orchard fair Friday.—Mrs. Elias Wallace, of Berea, passed through here Friday on her way home from Lancaster, where she has been visiting friends and relatives.—Died, Saturday, Eugene Moran, age 12, from typhoid fever. Burial Sunday at the cemetery. Eugene was the son of Sam Moran, who died last winter.

Mrs. Jennie Lester Hill left Monday for Booneville to attend the teachers' institute in session this week.

The article "American Farmers Favored" in this week's issue is very much to the point and worthy the careful consideration of all farmers.

Died, Saturday, Eugene Moran, age 12, from typhoid fever. Burial Sunday at the cemetery. Eugene was the son of Sam Moran, who died last winter.

Mrs. Enos Kimball is still seriously ill, also her little daughter. It will be remembered that her husband has been low from consumption for the past year and a half.

Six quart tin pail, 10 cents.
Three cakes tar soap, 5 "
Four ounces smelling salts, 10 "

All first quality goods at THE TEN CENT STORE, next door to postoffice, Richmond, Ky.

The youngest daughter of Postmaster Witt, of Kingston, was thrown from her horse while out riding and her right arm was broken. Amputation became necessary, and her recovery is doubtful.

WANTED—5 YOUNG MEN from Madison County at once to prepare for positions in the Government Service—Railway Mail Clerks, Letter Carriers, Custom House and Departmental Clerks, etc. Apply to Interstate Corres. Inst., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

HIDES—Wet salted.....
" No 1 dry salted.....
" Bull.....
" Sheep skins.....

TALLOW—Prime city.....
" Country.....

FEATHERS—
Geese, new nearly white.....
" gray to average.....
Duck, colored to white.....
Chicken, white no quills.....
Turkey, body dry.....

PERRY COUNTY.

HOLLIDAY.

Corn crops are good.—Potato crop is excellent.—Mrs. Rachel Owens began her school at Pigeon Roost Monday, July 21.—M. F. Kelly, of Cordia, visited at Dwarf recently.—R. L. Owens and Samuel Richie, of Dwarf, visited Hazard July 19.—Dr. J. C. Simmons, of Hazard, is in Jackson visiting friends.—E. H. Holliday, who has been suffering with rheumatism so long, is improving.—Chief Davidson, a former student of Berea, visited friends on Grapevine last week.

MASON COUNTY.

MAYSVILLE.

Mrs. Nannie Hardie, of Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Emma Walden, of New Brighton, are visiting their sisters, Mrs. Mary F. Oldham, Mrs. Laura Hinton and Mrs. Anna Whaley, of this city.—Rev. R. A. Strauss, of Middleport, O., was a welcome visitor to our city last week.—The Scotts chapel will have an eight days' meeting, beginning Aug. 10 and closing on the 17th.—On Saturday, Aug. 2, the Bethel Sunday-school with the Juveniles of the U. B. F. will give a picnic at Beach Park, near the street car stable.—Miss Ellie P. McGann, an ex-teacher of this city, is visiting Mrs. Sallie Marshal, of East Fourth street.

—Miss Julia Young has arrived home from Washington City, where she was connected with the editorial staff of the "Colored American." She will teach in this city the ensuing term.—Mrs. Hattie Anderson has returned home after a very pleasant trip to Huntington, W. Va.

JACKSON COUNTY.

KERY KNOB.

Uncle Benjamin Durham is on the sick list.—Mrs. Daugherty is improving very rapidly.—Public schools at Kerby Knob, Parks district and Clover Bottom began Monday, July 28.—A number of the young people from this place attended the institute at McKee in this county last week.—Mrs. E. B. Hatfield is very ill.—Miss Mary J. Baker passed through here Tuesday on her way to McKee to attend teachers' institute.—Sheridan Baker visited relatives here last week.—Mrs. Samuel Isaacs visited her sister, Mrs. Daugherty, Sunday.—S. B. Combs has returned from Ohio, and will teach at Morrill.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

CONWAY.

Mrs. J. H. Sigmund continues very ill.—F. M. Carter, of Cartersville, was here Monday.—J. M. Nave went to Copper Creek Tuesday.—Two children of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Dykes are very bad with whooping cough.—Miss Flora Jones, of Berea, is staying with Mrs. J. H. Sigmund.—Mr. F. W. Cheerington, of Walnut Hill, Cincinnati, is here buying poles for the Bell Telephone company.—Mrs. Nannie Benton, of Irvine, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Dykes.—C. A. McCollum and family moved to Ford Tuesday.—R. M. Johnston came home from Richmond Saturday, returning Monday.—A. J. Johnson and family visited J. R. McCollum Saturday and Sunday.—Dr. and Mrs. Cornelius drove down Saturday to see Mrs. Sigmund.—Frank Jones had four fine two-year-old heifers killed by a train last week.—Mrs. Jennie Ramsey, of Murdock, Ill., and Mrs. Hart, of Berea, are the guests of M. R. Jones for the summer.

BOONE.

Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Lambert spent last Saturday and Sunday with their parents on Scaffold Cane.—The Sunday-school conducted by T. T. Simmons at Fairview is doing nicely.—Mr. George Mayden is having serious trouble with a swelling in his arm. His little son Johnny, who lost his foot a few days ago from the effects of a rusty nail, is improving.—The box supper given by Mr. Simmons at the schoolhouse last Saturday evening was attended with success.—In a few days the Gap school will be second to none in the county for a full set of modern appliances.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

FLOYD.

Corn is looking well since the late rain.—H. H. Rice has a large lot of logs at the Baker Bros. mill to be sawed into lumber for a storehouse.—Rev. H. Johnson held services at our schoolhouse Saturday evening; his sermon was very interesting.—Isaac Wilder accidentally shot himself in the leg with his own pistol.—Hon. D. G. Colson and Senator Parker addressed a large crowd at Cow Creek recently. T. P. Gabbard with his school were in attendance.

The EGGS.

the coffee roaster uses to glaze his coffee with—would you eat that kind of eggs? Then why drink them?

Lion Coffee.

has no coating of storage eggs, glue, etc. It's coffee—pure, unadulterated, fresh, strong and of delightful flavor and aroma.

Uniform quality and uniform price are insured by the sealed package.

We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign

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DR. TRUMAN W. BROPHY, Dean,

Wood & Harrison Sts., Chicago.

Twenty-first Annual Course

of instruction begins Oct. 1st, 1902. Address

THE CITIZEN COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY

(Dental Department of Lake Forest University.)

In order to complete the course of instruction in three years it is necessary to enter the coming session—1902-1903—as a four year course will be required thereafter.

Twenty-first Annual Course

of instruction begins Oct. 1st, 1902. Address